British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Systematic double dealing of the Brazilian Cabinet.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the following remarkable exposure of the base perfidy which characterises all the dealings of the Brazilian Government, in relation to the affairs of La Plata. We extract it from an interesting article in the *Gaceta* of 10th inst.

"The Brazilian Minister in London had had an interview with Lord Aberdeen upon affairs connected with his own government. In the course of it, Lord Aberdeen took occasion to refer to the state of the relations between the Brazilian Government and the Argentine Confederation, in consequence of the present war and European intervention, and made the same statements as to the Argentine Minister on the 22nd and 28th April and 18th May, in regard to the resolution taken by H. B. M's. government, in concert with that of France, to withdraw the intervention, and put an end to existing differences by an honourable arrangement, for which purpose Mr. Hood had been sent out in the steamer *Devastation*. The Brazilian Minister replied to Lord Aberdeen, that the Imperial Government was fully determined to preserve the most cordial relations with the Argentine Government, and to come to an understanding with it as an American and good neighbour; that it respected the administration of General Rosas, and looked upon it as an element of order and legality in these countries; that it disapproved of the proceeding of the former cabinet with respect to the accidental mission of Viscount d'Abrantes in connection with the intervention, in which Brazil did not and could not in anywise concur; and that some secondary discussions that had existed, would, it was to be hoped, either have ceased from the course of events which left them without any object, or be settled without any great difficulty in the wisdom and good faith of both governments.

"It becomes necessary, therefore, honestly and frankly to warn the Cabinets both of Europe and America of the utter worthlessness of protestations ostensibly pacific and friendly coming from the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro, as long as they are unaccompanied by real and positive deeds of peace, good neighbourhood, and sincere solicitude for the preservation of amicable relations.

"The Cabinet of Rio Janeiro attempts to deceive all parties—the court of London, by feiging a neutrality which it is far from keeping in the affairs of the River Plate—the United States, by inviting them to share with Brazil the protectorship of the Argentine province of Paraguay—the Republics of La Plata, by making to them protestations of friendship and neutrality, whilst it does not cease to attack them in the most perfidious manner. Such is the policy of the government of Brazil—a policy antagonistic of public opinion in its own country.

"We call the attention of Europe and America to this deceitful policy, so calculated to produce complications to the prejudice of all legitimate and pacific interests.

"A fresh and conclusive proof of the disgraceful falsehood of the memorandum of the Viscount d' Abrantes is furnished by the contrary declaration made by H. I. M's. Minister at the court of London; but the policy of the Imperial Cabinet has undergone no change in its hostility to the rights, and opposition to the peace, of the Republics of La Plata.

"And, on the other hand, the discussions pending between the Argentine and Brazilian Governments are not frivolous or secondary, but grave and essential, in as much as they all turn upon the rights of sovereignty and independence of the Confederation, upheld, as is just and necessary, by the Argentine government, and not respected by the Imperial government, which has obstinately refused up to the present moment every due, proper and friendly satisfaction or explanation.

"Whilst the Brazilian Minister in London was engaged in presenting Lord Aberdeen protestations at variance with the reality of the facts, which the noble lord will be now in a situation to appreciate in their whole tendency and incorrectness, the Imperial government has, with unparalleled scandal and implacable animosity, continued to violate the duty of a neutral, of an American, and of a good neighbour, which it pretends to have fulfilled.

"During the pendency of the questions occasioned by the Cabinet of Brazil from its serious and continued violations of neurality in the war, its unjust designs on the Province of Paraguay, which it has plunged into the conflict by dishonest and interested counsels, and its ignoble pretensions in regard to the boundary line with the Oriental State, it openly sent Rivera to repeat his robberies and incursions on the Oriental coasts, a short time before the arrival of Mr. Hood to the River Plate on a special mission from H. B. M. In the same manner, and in opposition to all right and every sentiment of humanity, the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro has countenanced and protected several inroads into the territory of the Oriental State by the ruthless Unitarian rebel emigrants in Rio Grande. Brigido Silveria and others were not long since routed and pursued by the forces under the command of President Oribe. In these incursions, the rebels, sallying from Brazil under the manifest protection of the Imperial authorities, have committed robberies and murders on the persons and properties of foreigners, and of the very Brazilian residents in the Oriental State. Just reclamations have been preferred against Rivera on the part of British and Sardinian subjects, whose property has been robbed or destroyed by the protegé of the Imperial government.

"These facts are simultaneous with the fictitious protestations and assurances tendered to Lord Aberdeen by the Brazilian Minister at the Court of London in regard to the pretended solicitude of the government of Brazil for pacific interests. There is still another incident cotemporary with the former and of the most grave and odious character which crowns the duplicity and reveals still more the restless and ambitious spirit which misleads the Imperial Government. It is an interview of the Brazilian General Bento Gonzalves da Silva with H. M. the Emperor of Brazil and other distinguished persons of his Court, when H. M, on a tour passed, not long since, through Rio Grande. General Benio Gonzalves was called by the Minister Signior Almeida Torres to a conference at which H. M. the Emperor the Minister Almeida Torres, and Count Caxias were to be present. The interview took place at night. On the arrival of Bento Gonzalves the Emperor advanced a few paces to meet him. The subject which was discussed and on which Count Caxias had already stated his opinion, was the question of the River Plate and the pressing demand of the government of H. B. M. on that of Brazil that it should take a part in this affair in its favour. The Minister Almeida Torres told General Bento Gonzalves that H. M. was desirous of hearing his opinion on so grave a subject. General Bento Gonzalves replied that only in consideration of H. M. having expressed such a wish could he resolve on giving his humble opinion on a subject of such serious importance, while on the other hand he was unprovided with data in order to form a correct judgment, and that Count Caxias was in a better situation than himself to give an opinion in conformity with the interests of the crown. The Minister Almeida Torres answered him that notwithstanding all this H. M. desired to hear him. "Since H. M. does me this honour," said General Bento Gonzalves, "I will speak with the candour and frankness of a soldier," and then stated that he considered it an error that the Cabinet of Brazil should have solicited the intervention of Europe in the question of La Plata, thus depriving itself of an important part in these proceedings; another error to have refused interfering in concert with England and France after having solicited and obtained the intervention; and finally another error to have compromised Paraguay by suggestions in a war against General Rosas to abandon it in the struggle—that it could well happen that the latter might adjust the difficulties with the intervening powers and turn his arms against the Empire, in which case it was necessary to be prepared by having twenty five thousand troops of the line on the frontier, to which ten thousand troops national guards might be added when circumstances should require them, but as yet he could see no preparation of the sort. Count Caxias interrupted him saying that in the event of such a case occurring, Paraguay—a colosal power in comparison to the Argentine Republic—had been compromised in the war. General Bentos observed that he ill knew the two countries if he thought so—that in these regions there was not a stronger power than that which the Argentine Confederation presented, both from the perfect unanimity of public opinion and from the iron will of the man who governs it—that it possesses a numerous and disciplined army inured to war, full of enthusiasm and of that assurance which victory gives, commanded by able chiefs between whom and their soldiers a mutual confidence exists—that to this force Paraguay could oppose only a numerous but irregular and undisciplined mass without officers, or leaders and with such a General as Paz at their head whom he knew well and who had but very indifferent abilities—an element totally heterrogeneous to them; and was this what the Count was pleased to term a colossal power?—that it was besides necessary to hear a painful truth—that if Rosas' armies invaded the province of Rio Grande they would be preceded by a strong vanguard composed of all the republican party, and of another party consisting of men who had once been loyalists, and by whom he had been invited to raise a revolution. Bento Gonzalves was now again sharply interrupted by the Count who told him to declare who these individuals were. General Bentos replied, that he had not been called there to denounce any one, and that there was no power in existence capable of obliging him to commit such an action—that in revealing to H. M. the true spirit of the province he performed what he had promised and made a return for the honour which H. M. had conferred upon him. He observed that if his opinions were not pleasing to the Count he would not on that account change them, and added that if General Rosas promised the Republicans of Rio Grande to establish the Republic he might be assured of their aid—that he (Gonzalves) would perhaps be the only one who would not agree with General Rosas if such an event happened—and that in virtue of what he had stated he could not conceive how the Government of Brazil observed a strict neutrality—that he did not consider himself capable of advising in matters fraught with such immense consequences, but that he judged that in the position in which the Government of Brazil had placed itself it was impossible it could keep aloof from taking a part in the conflict against Rosas.

"Here the conference that night ended, but others were held on the same subject at the house of the Minister, to which the Emperor went in order to avoid the presence of the Count. In these it was earnestly proposed to General Bento Gonzalves that he should go and enter into the service of Paraguay with all the Republican officers who might be willing to follow him, for which purpose every means should be afforded him. He answered that he would only go on condition that the Paraguayan forces

(*See last page.*)

Procession of the captured Sikh guns.

Subjoined is a general order (says the "Calcutta Star" of March 30th,) intimating the manner in which the captured Sikh guns are to be conveyed to Calcutta. Two hundred and twenty guns of the largest size, captured at the bayonet's point behind ramparts and intrenchments, with 36 more surrendered on compulsion—a park of 256 splendid pieces of ordnance—furnish such a display as no single campaign ever yet afforded to the gaze either of the eastern or the western world.

Camp near Nualghur, March 30th 1846.

The governor-general has ordered that the 220 guns captured by the army of the Sutlej, on the field of battle, during the recent operations against the Sikh army, shall be conveyed to Delhi, where they will be joined by the thirty-six guns subsequently surrendered, making a total of 256 pieces of ordnance. 2. He requests the lieutenant-governor of the north west provinces will make the necessary arrangements for the progress of these guns from Delhi, through Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, to Benares, whence they will proceed, through Patna and Moorshedabad, to Calcutta, according to instructions which will be given by his honor the deputy governor of Bengal. 3. The civil and military officers will assemble at the place selected at each station for the park of the captured and surrendered guns. The troops off duty will there be assembled, and the officer commanding will cause it to be briefly explained to the men that 220 of these guns were captured by their comrades in the battles of Moodkie, Ferozeshah, Alleewal, and Sobraon, within a period of sixty days, from the first action fought in December to the last fought on the 10th of February; and that the remainder of the guns 36 in number, were surrendered by the remnant of the Sikh army at Lahore, after the British army had occupied the citadel of that town, on the 22d of February. 4. Every facility will be afforded to all classes of the community for the inspection of these guns. They are the trophies of victory, and they record to the people of India, that the British Army, under his excellency the commander in chief, has nobly done its duty. 5. The commander in chief will be pleased to appoint a captain of artillery to proceed from Delhi to Fort William in charge of these guns; and officers commanding divisions will, under his excellency's instructions, provide suitable escorts for their protection within the limits of their commands.

[*Pictorial Times.*]

BARBARY PIRATES.

A letter, from which the following extracts are given, has been received from an officer on board her Majesty's ship Fantome, Commander Sir F. W. Nicholson, Bart., on the Mediterranean Station. It contains the details of the actions fought with pirates on the coast of Barbary, of which we give a sketch :—

"The brig Ruth, of Scarborough, Captain W. Newnham, manned with eleven hands, last from Messina, bound to Petersburg, was becalmed about twenty miles westward of Malilah, a Spanish convict settlement on the Barbary coast, when some boats, six or seven in number, manned and armed by Moors, or inhabitants of the sea coast, put off to the brig, on approaching which they fired upon the crew, at the same time uttering the most discordant yells. The crew, seeing no chance of combatting with them, having no arms, were obliged to leave the ship from the forecastle as the pirates boarded by the gangway and stern, and were extremely fortunate in escaping unhurt, as they were fired upon by the pirates as as they were rowing away from the ship. Mr. Newnham came on board our ship with four hands, on the morning of the 8th inst., and having received our sailing orders, parted from the buoy, and made sail, with a fine breeze, after the pirates, passing Ceuta and Tetuan, and keeping in shore as close as possible, so as to overhaul the beach well; after sailing about 200 miles, we came to a spot where we fancied we saw the wreck, but it being dusk, we could not make it cut, and therefore we stood off, and intended to tack and stand in again at midnight, but in the morning we found that we had drifted with the current twelve miles to leeward. A boat with a fisherman came on board, and gave us some information. He said the bay was full of pirates, and that the brig was near where we had supposed her, and a complete wreck; that most of the men who boarded her had been driven on shore in their boats, and several drowned. We then made sail for Malilah, the settlement, and were visited by the governor, who told us where the spot was, and also that they would be sure to fire upon us if we went up the bay. We then got under sail, and after passing round a point and being close in shore, we saw some of the boats and some of the natives, who raised a shout and fired. We, in return, fired a 32 pounder, but were out of range, and we went two miles lower down, the people shouting all along the coast, and firing. We shortened sail and let go our anchor, and got out the boats, and ran down the coast, the people following and shouting for about a mile; when they stood in shore, one of the chiefs beckoned to them, and at the same time waved a white flag. On our rowing ashore the chief gave his musket to one of his followers, and came down into the water, and shook hands with the captain, at the same time waving his men back, and after talking with the captain as well as he could, the boats returned, and we impatiently waited for the morrow. At daylight next morning we got out the cutter and gigs, and being manned and armed, pulled down and saw the wreck, and on returning, the first lieutenant in the cutter was shot at, and wounded in the thigh. Hands on board very soon got the ship under weigh, and at seven o'clock ran down to meet the boats, and about twelve came in sight of a small bay, where we saw the wreck laying. We shortened sail, let go the anchor, got a kedge with a spring aft, to bring our broadside on and the boats out, pinnance, cutter, and gigs. The pirates firing at us all the time, we now fired a 32-pounder over them, to see if they would return it. They continued firing. We then began to fire, and sent our 32-pounders among them in prime style, upon which they began to retire. We landed a party, consisting of nineteen marines and fifteen blue jackets, with a working party, to collect things from the wreck, or which were left by it. The men rowed cheeringly from the ship for the shore, as they neared which they were fired upon by the natives who were lying hid among the rocks. Our men soon drove them away by a constant firing, which was kept up for four hours. Thus they kept the fellows at bay. They were very daring; and some that had expended their ammunition came down with stones, which they threw with astonishing force. They kept increasing by coming from the mountains in all directions, and as nothing more could be done, and the working party having secured everything which was serviceable, our men were ordered to retire, which they did gradually, down to the beach. As they were retiring, the pirates came out of their hiding places with a yell, and made a run at us; and as they came on we fired volleys at them, which threw them into confusion, and we returned to our boats. It was now our loss was the greatest, as the pirates thronged the beach, and kept firing at us as we pulled from the shore, and as we were stowed so thick, they killed one, and wounded two in the boats. We made sail, but were obliged to put in at Almeira, on the Spanish coast. Our killed and wounded are as follows :—Mr. Boys, midshipman, killed; first-lieutenant, Mr. Sanderson, wounded; Sergeant Gillon R. M., shot through the arm; James Cottle, leg amputated since; John Davis, George Thompson, John M'Grath, George Perkins, and William Lovett, R. M., wounded. Our captain had a very narrow escape; he was in the midst of the fire, encouraging and cheering the men, when two bullets went through his hat, and one caught the heel of his boot, while a stone grazed his lip. Many others had similar escapes. One marine's cap was completely riddled with bullets. The loss of the pirates is estimated at fifty killed, and as many more wounded. The barrels of their guns measured six feet and carry an immense distance. We captured one of them, and also a dagger that measured eighteen inches in length, and is a most formidable weapon."

[*Ibid.*]

The Fatal Collision on the Mersey—Irish Emigrants.

We have already given some particulars relative to the late fatal collision on the Mersey, to which we now append the verdict of the jury, and a sketch, from nature, of a group of Irish emigrants, such as might be seen on the deck of the ill-fated ship before the accident. Captain Thompson, the commander of the Sea Nymph (steamer), one of the vessels which unfortunately has been in collision, gives the following particulars :—The Sea Nymph, which trades between Liverpool and Newry, was proceeding on her outward passage to the latter port, when, about eleven o'clock, just as she was off New Brighton, a steamer was seen coming up, which afterwards proved to be the Rambler steamer, coming from Sligo. Unfortunately a most disasterous collision took place between the two vessels. The starboard bow of the Sea Nymph struck the larboard bow of the Rambler, and scraping on towards the paddle, carried away her stem. The Rambler was run on shore near the Rock and Captain Thompson having ascertained that she was there safe from sinking, brought his vessel into the Clarence Dock, and discharged his cargo, which has not suffered, we are informed, any material injury, though the damage done to the vessel is great; and it is said that her not sinking is owing entirely to her water-tight compartments. It is believed that upwards of twenty lives were lost, many others more or less injured, some of them very seriously, if not fatally.

On going on board the Rambler, says an eye-witness, which I did by entering through the chasm made through her larboard side into the steerage, a most extraordinary sight presented itself. Part of the flooring of the quarter deck was smashed tables, forms, and boxes, some floating in the water which had filled this part of the vessel. The scene on deck was still more horrifying, the whole, both fore and abaft the funnel, being covered with dead pigs, part crushed to death, and another portion of which seemed to have been stabbed, the whole saturated in the blood. The most awful sight, however, was the bows of the vessel, which were completely bedabbled with human blood, and strewed with crushed salmon, broken boxes, cordage, and the fragments of the windlass. From this part of the vessel thirteen human beings had been extricatted, some with broken arms or dissevered legs—all dead, and so crushed as to be almost beyond recognition. One poor woman, with her infant child, was taken up from underneath the broken windlass, the iron spindle of which had fallen upon her head, and smashed it completely. A portion of her brains were to be seen adhering to the iron spindle. When taken up her infant had fast hold of the nipple of the poor mother's breast. Thirteen poor unfortunates now lie in the Magazines Life-Boat House for recognition, which in many cases, from the crushed state of their bodies and features, appears to us to be very improbable. We were informed, that on the bodies being searched by the constable of Wallasey, Mr. Scrambler, not a coin of any kind was found on the whole. We believe that nearly all the persons on board the Rambler were Irish people intending to emigrate to America. We could not ascertain precisely the quantity of cattle on board or lost. About 128 pigs, however, as near as we can compute, (for the sickening sight precluded the possibility of counting them) were laid dead on the deck. The captain thinks there were 700 pigs and 20 bullocks. Many of the former were washed overboard, in addition to those killed.

The master of the Magazine Life Boat states, that at the time the accident occurred he was seated in his house, and, on hearing the crash, went out and procured one or two men—the first he could find—and that with these he manned the smaller life-boat, and proceeded on his way to the Rambler. Before he reached her, however, he found a boat, bottom up, with a man clinging to her keel; another man was holding to an oar, and three others were floating on the water; all these the life-boat saved. They then made for the Rambler, but the scene on board was such that the men in the life-boat, unaccustomed to such a sight as presented itself, turned faint, and the commander then manned the larger life-boat with his usual hands, and succeeded in bringing 220 persons from the Rambler. He states that though he has been eighteen years on the station, he never knew such a disastrous night before. Of course it is impossible to say how many were in the boat which was found bottom up. Both vessels are nearly new, having been built last year, and are entirely constructed of iron. The Rambler is consigned to Messrs. Martin and Burns, and the Sea Nymph to Mr. Thomas M'Tear, by whom she had purchased only a few months ago from the north-west of Ireland Steam Navivation Company for about £20,000.

An inquest was commenced on Saturday morning upon the bodies of some of the sufferers. It was continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, when a verdict was returned of "Accidental death," with a deodand of £200 on the Sea Nymph.

[*Ibid.*

THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

The following figures extracted from the recently published pamphlet of Mr. Kuhne, the Director General of Contributions, at Berlin, show the great developement of the trade of the German Commercial Union since its formation.

From 1834 to 1835, the population of the Zoll

Verein has increased from 23 1-2 millions to 28 1-2 millions of souls, being a increase of 5 millions, of which 2,273,825 consist of fresh accessions, and 2,646,920 of the internal increase of population.

During the same period, the gross receipts have increased from 14,515,722 dollars to 27,422,535 dollars, being in the proportion of 100 to 187, and in a quadruple ratio to the increase of population, which has increased in the ratio of 100 to 120.

The expenses required in 1843 1·6 of the gross receipts, whilst in 1845 they absorbed no more than 1·2 of that amount. The excess of receipts has increased from 15 silver groshen 6-6ths pfenning, to 26 silver groshen 3-4ths pfenning per head of the whole population. Thus viewed merely in a financial light, the Customs Union has not only fulfilled the hopes formed of it but has much surpassed them.

The importation of coffee during this period has extended enormously. In 1831 the quantity imported amounted to 420,505 quintals; in 1840 it increased to 658,991 quintals; and in 1845, it became no less than 825,559 quintails, averaging 2.9 lbs. per inhabitant; and this, in spite of the fact, that coffee, of all articles, is that in which there is the greatest contraband trade, from its being easy of transport, and not much exposed to waste. Sugar has augmented in the same proportion, although the manufacture of indigenous sugar is still increasing.

Of all imported articles, tissues of cotton are those which, since 1834, have experienced the greatest amount of augmentation. The importations of it amounted from 1834 to 1836, to 12,977 quintals; from 1837 to 1839, to 15, 458 quintals, from 1840 to 1842, to 13,289 quintals; and from 1843 to 1845, to 18,732 quintals; and the exportation of the articles during the same periods, to 82,496, 99,535, 85,783, and 78,013 quintals respectively. The figures for 1845 are not yet made up.

The importation of woollen articles, during the above named periods, amounted to 13,851 quintals, 21,550, 31,813, and 30,813 quintals; and the exports of the same to 63,364 quintals, 57,046, 54,657, and 71,609 quintals respectively.

The exportation of twist is equally increased. The situation of the manufacture of silk and half silk articles is very favourable. During the above mentioned years, the importation of silk articles amounted to 1,977, 2,589, 2963, and 2,621 quintals respectively; and the exportation to 6,303, 5,566, 6,021, and 6,722 quintals. As regards articles of half silk, the imports amounted to 972 quintals, 1,555, 1,914, 2,814, and the exports to 3,187, 2,896, 3,289, and 4,458 quintals. The manufacture of iron has also increased enormously since the increase of the import duties.

FRANCE.

Massacre of the French Prisoners by Abd-el-Kader.

The French Minister of War has received dispatches from Lieutenant-General de Lamoriciére, confirming this painful intelligence. The following account is given by a private of the 8th battalion of the Orleans Chasseurs, who made his escape:—The deira was encamped about three leagues from the Molouia. The prisoners were about 300 in number. On the 27th of April, in the afternoon, a letter was received at the deira from Abd-el-Kader. Three horsemen arrived at the camp where the prisoners were, to fetch the officers in the name of Mustapha Ben Tami. They were taken to the deira under pretext that they were to be present at a féte at the kalita's. At night the other prisoners were drawn out in a line. We were ordered to bring all our effects with us. When we had been thus collected the regular infantry arrived, and we were separated to be conveyed to their gourbis. I told my comrades that something would happen during the night, and not to go to sleep, but for us to be ready to defend ourselves if it was intended to kill us. I had a French knife which I found on the banks of the Molouia three days previously. On entering the gourbi I found a reaping-hook, which I gave to my comrade Daumet. At the slighest noise I said I will go out the first, and you will follow me. Towards midnight the soldiers of Abd-el-Kader set up a cry. That was the signal. I went out first and met a regular, and stabbed him in the breast with a knife. He fell. I then jumped over the enclosure of bushes which surrounded the camp and fell to the ground. Whilst I was trying to extricate myself some soldiers arrived, and endeavoured to capture me; my trousers were in a bad state and remained in their hands. I escaped in my shirt. In a ravine a hundred metres from the camp a party in ambush fired upon me, and I was slightly wounded in the right leg by a ball. I continued to fly, and then mounted a small hill, and sat down to see if any of my comrades were able to join me. In turning towards the camp I heard the cries of the prisoners and of the people of Abd-el-Kader. The musket firing lasted for more than half an hour. My comrades, to judge from the noise that I heard, must have defended themselves. Seeing that no person followed me I crossed the Melouia, and walked on for three nights, concealing myself during the day. I proceeded towards a Moorish village, where I arrived before night. On entering the village I met some women who were come to draw water. On seeing me they fled, uttering cries. I entered the village. At the end of a small street I saw a young man about twenty years old. When he saw me he drew his dagger to kill me. I wished to die, and advanced towards him. I had approached within three or four paces, when another man left a neighbouring terrace and held back his arm. He then took me to his house and warmed me for two or three minutes, after which he took me to his sleeping-place. I remained seven days with him. He would not let me go out, as there were people in the village who wished to kill me. The seventh day there came a man who made me leave at night to take me to his house. On arriving he gave me a haik and a bornous. He kept me ten days. On the tenth day he took me to one of his relations, who is in a Moorish village a day's march from Lalla Maghrnia. I had told my first friend that he would have money given him if he restored me to the French. I think that is what gave the second the idea of taking me to Lalla Maghrnia. I was told that there were two of my comrades in other Moorish villages. The Arabs had set aside some of my comrades on account of their trades. I think they were not killed. Perrin, chasseur of the 8th, taken at Sidi; Brahim, kept as a tailor; Manin, of the 8th, tinman; Voland, of the 8th, and Perrin, of the 8th, 7th company. Such, says the dispatch, is the recital of Rolland. He added that the troops of Abd-el-Kader showed a disposition to desert him, because the Moroccomen would not sell any corn. They are never paid in money, but in paper-notes bearing the seal of the Emir, and this is giving in exchange for provisions. It was taken for a time, but has since fallen into discredit. There are little more than 100 tents at the deira, viz.: forty belonging to the Hahems; twenty to Bou Hamedi; and about fifty to various tribes. There are 100 regular cavalry.

(Signed) BAUDOUIN,

(*From the Pictorial Times, of June* 6.)

OREGON QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

On Saturday morning General Armstrong, the American Consul, sailed in the Great Western for New York. The ostensible object of his voyage was to take his daughter to America, but it was known to his friends that the real motive for his going was of a far more important, and much less of a private nature. As he did not conceal the matter when on the point of sailing, there is now no breach of confidence in mentioning the fact. General Armstrong is the personal friend of the President; one of his daughters is now a visitor at Mr. Polk's, and as he enjoys the general confidence of all parties, and is known to be not only a gallant soldier, but a gentleman of the highest honour, he has, at the request of Mr. Maclean, the American Minister at the Court of St. James's, consented to be the bearer of a final treaty on the affairs of Oregon. His instructions are, of course, known only to himself and Mr. Maclean, but it may be inferred that General Armstrong's verbal communications will be much more satisfactory than any written documents. No one is more capable of informing the President accurately of the state of opinion in this country. One thing, however, is quite certain—General Armstrong feels assured that the question is virtually settled, for he expects to be back in Liverpool within six weeks with the treaty signed! This information dissipates the report of the General having been sent for to take the command of the army on the Rio Grande. The President will, no doubt, avail himself of his presence to obtain his opinion as to the conduct of the war, but his visit to America has a diplomatic, not a military object.—(*Ibid.*)

Privateering under the Mexican Flag.

The rates of insurance from Liverpool to New York and New Orleans were yesterday 25*s*. and 35*s*. per cent, on British vesself, and 60*s*. and 105*s*. on American. The difference arises from apprehensions (real or pretended) that the war between the United States and Mexico will have the effect of inducing the Mexican government to issue letters of marque against American commerce. We are very much inclined to agree with the author of the accompanying communication, that these fears are unfounded, and to believe that even if the government of Mexico were disposed to issue them, it would find no one disposed to take them. Our correspondent says:—

"Much apprehension has been excited amongst our merchants that commerce with New Orleans and the ports in the Gulf of Mexico would be interfered with, by letters of marque issued by the Mexican government; but it appears that such apprehensions are groundless, as the Mexicans have only two accessible ports in the gulf—Vera Cruz and Tampico, both of which would be blockaded by United States ships of war, and from which any capture would be cut off. Moreover, the United States have treaties with the following countries, by which the subjects and citizens of each are prohibided, in case of war, from assisting or co-operating in hostilities with the enemy, or accepting commissions or letters of marque, viz. France, England, Spain, the Brazils, Nethetherlands, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Denmark, Prussia, and Sweden; and the maritime power of Mexico herself is too insignificant to create any alarm. It is true that the New York insurance offices are charging four and a half per cent. to ports in the Gulf of Mexico; but with the enormous amount at risk there, if there were any real danger, this premium would be utterly inadequate. The fact is, that the underwriters, like all other people, wish to make money, and make the most of the fears of the public, whether they be real or imaginary.—*Liverpool Times.*

The Effects of War.

An American paper says the effects of war have begun to show themselves in New York in the fall of stocks. The marine insurance offices are in extreme trepidation. There is nothing now to hinder all the villains of the world flocking to Mexico and taking out privateer commissions. These privateers have only to hover on the track of our rich packet ships to glut themselves with prey. As the offices have millions at stake, and have not inserted the war clause in their policies, they are liable to be swept out of existence in a few months. It is reported that Mexico has already sold large numbers of privateer commissions. In spite of any navy we have or ever could have, Mexico by the aid of universal rascality will sweep our commercial wealth from the ocean, and what shall we get in return? It is like a rich beehive going to war with a hornet's nest. It would have been as well if we could have been taught at school that, as honesty is the best policy for individuals, so peace is the best policy for nations."—(*P. Times.*)

Advertisements.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

Mr. William Daws

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, he intends carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the disagreeable necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

CABINET MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs to offer his services to the public in translating documents from the English or Spanish Languages, collecting accounts, subscriptions, rents, &c., interpreting and rendering such assistance to parties in civil suits as may not interfere with the practice of the profession, &c; and hopes that the experience he has had in this capacity united to the strictest integrity and promptitude in the execution of what may be confided to him, may merit a share of public patronage.

Apply at Mr. Meares's hardware store, No. 52, Calle de la Paz.

WILILAM WHITE.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 8.—*Wind W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 9.—*Wind W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 10.—*Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 11.—*Wind W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 12.—*Wind S., in the afternoon changed to N. E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 13.—*Wind N.E.*

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, from Montevideo.

August 14.—*Wind N., opposite coast visible.*

Arrived, H. B. M. brigantine Dolphin; she did not anchor but sent two boats on board the Firebrand, and then sailed again, apparently for Colonia.

Sailed, Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero, for Montevideo.

Vessels loading at Montevideo for foreign ports on the 5th of August.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brig Anna, Meyer.
Do. do. Wilhelmina, Brorsen.
Danish brig Fides, Closter.
Hamburg galliot Friederick Franz, Adam.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Dutch galliot Plata, Henning.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

British barque Melody, Hooper.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Hibbert, Bruce.
Do. barque Ipswich, Sbire.
Do. do. Clio, LeGrand.

FOR HAVRE.

French barque Paraná, Lecomte.
Do. brig Omega, Doynel.
Do. barque Normandie, Duranteau.
Do. brig Ave Maria, Boutruche.
Do. barque José, Nazereau.

FOR ST. MALO.

French barque Fauvette, Erusart.

FOP MARSEILLES.

French barque Zelima, Leroux.
Do. do. Colombienne.
Do. brig Astronome, Ferrier.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

Sardinian brig Correbo II, Sicardi.

FOR GENOA.

Sardinian polacre Carolina, Piaggio.
Do. do. Sempre lo Stesso, Carbonara.
Do. do. Industria, Ferro.

FOR CADIZ.

Spanish brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, Veiga.
Do. do. Empresa, Arriaga.

FOR BALTIMORE.

American brig Commerce, Blanchard.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Sardinian polacre Jupiter, Chiozza.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope. Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.
FRENCH—Sloop of war Conquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (15th inst.) completes the 322nd day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday..48
Sunday..49
Monday..52
Tuesday...53
Wednesday.......................................51
Thursday..53
Friday..54

[*Continued from first page*].

should be placed under his orders as Commander-in-chief. As the same proposal was insisted upon at all the different conferences, Bento Gonzalves became aware that the object was to withdraw him from Rio Grande, and he mentioned it, adding that he would go and serve in Paraguay but not as a Brazilian officer, and requested that his dismissal from the service should be given him, stating that he would then go and offer his services to the Government of Paraguay. The Minister answered him that he was mistaken, that the Imperial Government was far from mistrusting him, of which its present conduct was a proof. The same offer has been made to various other Republican officers, and all have replied that they would go but not as Brazilian officers. The reason is, they wish to hold in Paraguay the rank they held in Rio Grande. The Minister told General Bento that the Brazilian Government would take part against General Rosas in the conflict.

After all these facts, which show the duplicity and perfidious designs of the Imperial Government, have been consummated, a movement for the purpose of mustering forces in Rio Grande has taken place. No one menaces the Government of Brazil, and it prepares to stimulate the unjust war declared by the Government of the Province of Paraguay—to sustain the dismemberment of American nationalities instituted by public law and general convenience, and to renew its old territorial pretensions with respect to an Argentine Province, and the independent State of Uruguay.

The Governments of Europe and America should comprehend this policy of the Imperial Government and reprobate it, tending as it does in the midst of fallacious protestations of neutrality and peace to stir up without any plea or interest whatsoever a contest the most unjust on its part, prejudicial to commercial and pacific interests, and deeply injurious to the Empire of Brazil itself.

The Argentine Government has very just motives for demanding and protesting against such insidious and unjustifiable aggressions. Disposed as it ever has been to testify to the Imperial Government the most sincere friendship, it has a right to expect and demand that it shall observe a strict neutrality and return again to the principles of justice and peace from which it has so much deviated and strayed.

The government of H. B. M., to whose Minister of Foreign affairs, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Aberdeen, the Brazilian Minister in London has made declarations and protestations so contrary to the acts of the Imperial Government, can compare them with the facts which we have stated, and deduce the consequences. And the Government of the United States and those of the other American Republics—above all, the government of the United States near which the Brazilian Cabinet has played a double and insidious game both as regards the Argentine province of Paraguay and the question of European intervention in American affairs—can decide what value is to be attached to the most solemn assurances of the Government of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil. It is clear that the policy hitherto displayed by the Imperial Cabinet, tends by unjust and indecorous provocations not only to excite a war prejudicial to all American and European interests, but also by such scandalous means to domineer over the destinies of the province of Paraguay, extend itself over the territory of the independent state of Uruguay and exercise an influence over the Argentine province of Corrientes where it had previously thrust forward in arms the ruthless Uniarian Paz, who has been expelled by the patriotic and honourable sentiments of the Government and province of Corrientes.

On the 9th of May last, the bunting belonging to the merchant craft which formed the estacade at Obligado, and the little flags that floated from the soldiers' cabins there, were presented to H. M. Louis Philippe, by Lieut. Vidal de Verniex, especially commissioned for that purpose by Vice-Admiral Trehouart. The King had no alternative but to order these *trophies* to be deposited in the *Hotel des Invalides.* We are glad that St. Paul's has been spared a similar profanation.

Giovanno Gurato, native of Sardinia, was executed on the 10th inst., in the Plaza del Retiro, for the murder of Don Jorge Gomez, native of Old Spain. The deed was perpetrated on the night of the 26th ult., and, through the activity of the Police, the malefactor was apprehended the next day, notwithstanding the disguise he had assumed. He committed the horrid crime for the purpose of possessing himself of some $7000 which the unfortunate victim had in his chest.

Advertisement.

Removed,

THE Oil and Salted Tongues Shop from Calle de la Paz to 73 Reconquista.
August 13, 1845.

Removed,

MESSRS. A. C. Santamaria, Llambi, and Cambaceres's Counting House from 43 Piedad to 77 Reconquista.
August 13, 1845.

George Temperley,

(Late Temperley and Baasch)

HOSIER AND HABERDASHER,

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he carries on the above Establishment, with a complete assortment of hosiery, &c., consisting of gentlemen's French silk hats, of the very best quality and latest fashions, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, stocks, opera ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, woollen and cotton hose and half hose, childrens' do., woollen shirts and drawers, bed rugs, table covers, men and boys' cloth caps, white and celoured shirts, cloth brushes, hair and tooth do.; also a complete assortment of boots, half-boots, shoes and brogans, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, writing desks, cigar cases, fancy walking sticks, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

MARRIED.

In the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Dr. William Brown, *Mr. William Gibson,* native of Wigtownshire, Scotland, to *Miss Louisa Hunt,* native of Buenos Ayres, and daughter of the late Mr. Robert Hunt.

DIED,

On the 29th ult., *Mr. Martin Power,* aged 51, native of Waterford, Ireland; his remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 30th.

On the 30th, *Mr. Charles Smith,* aged 70, native of Waterford, Ireland; his remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 31st.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	287	á	288	each,
Do. Patriot	286	á	287	do.
Plata, macuquina	15	á	16	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17½	á	17¾	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	17	á	17½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	80	á	82	nominal.
Exchange on England	2¾	á	2⅞d.	
Do. France	30	á	33	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par			
Do. Montevideo	2		3	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	17	á		
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	50	á	52	per pesada.
Do. France	45	á	47	do.
Do. North America	42	á	44	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	50	do
Do. salted	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse	23	á	26	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	40	á	46	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	58	á	60	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	20	á	25	do
Do. picked	none.			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	18	a	19	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	none.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	9	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	12	á	13	do.
Salted tongues	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2¼	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 288 dollars
The lowest price 280 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 7-8d The lowest do. 2¾d., Nothing doing

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.